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APOLOGIE AND VINDICATION

(From all false and malignant Aspersions)

For His EXCELLENCE, the right
Honourable, and most Noble, ROBERT
D'EVRUX, Earle of Essex, and Ewe, Vis-
count Hereford, Baron of Chartley, Lord
Treasurer and Louain, Inheritour
of all His thrice Noble Fa-
thers Honours and
Vertues :

Now LORD GENERALL of all the Forces
in Arms in *England* and *Wales*, for the present High
and Honourable Court of PARLIAMENT,
in defence of the true Protestant Religion,
Laws and Liberties of the Subject.

VVith a true and briefe CHRONOLOGIE
of what successfull things have been done, since
His EXCELLENCE entred into Action;
and went from *London*, which was in *Aug.*
1642. untill this present year, 1644.

Aug 8th

LONDON, Printed by Thomas Harper, and are to be
sold at his house in *Little Britaine*, 1644.

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AN APOLOGIE for His EXCELLENCIE

Robert EARLE of Essex, &c. LORD GENERALL
of all the Forces now in action for the KING
and PARLIAMENT.



Have hardly read or heard of any great and famous men but they have beene subject to detraction by some malevolent and censorious petulant peoples tongues; no Age being without such Animalls: And as this most Noble and thrice Honourable his Father was, which caused him to pen and publish his precedent Apologie: And even so may we not oftentimes heare the malignant mutterings of some men, uttering and vapouring detracting aspersions and speeches of this most worthy Noble and Heroe *Robert Earle of Essex, &c.* And although his Excellencies severall actions in severall places speake and proclame his Honour, Valour and Apologie; yet because the mouths of many Malignants are subject to calumniate this thrice Noble Generall, I take leave to commemorate his Apologie and Vindication as followeth:

And first, there is a small Tract entituled *A Remonstrance to vindicate his Excellencie Robert Earle of Essex from some false aspersions cast upon his proceedings* to the 17 of August 1643. published and Printed, yet though I confesse it to be written

by

by some ingenious Pen-man, I doe and will forbear to transcribe it, because I will not be guilty of the ascription of ploughing with another mans Heifer: But I will let down ingenuously the very truth upon mine owne observation gathered as I may say, out of the very bowells of truth: The 12 of July 1642. both the most Honourable Houses of ~~Lordes and Commons~~ chose and voted ~~Robert~~ *Robert* Earle of *Essex*, &c. Lord Generall of their Army, and that they would live and dye with him. About the midst of August 1642. our generous Generall passed and rode with a gallant company of Lords and Captaines through *London*, and the same night went to *St. Albanes* or *Dunstable*; and not long after his Excellencie passed into *Northamptonshire*, sent some Troops with Amunition, into *Northampton Towne*, and into the City of *Coventrie*; and for a time made his abode and Rendezvous in the strong Towne of *Northampton* during which time, some of his Excellencies Forces by his directions, namely, two Troops of Horse under the Lord *Essex* two sons from *Banbury*, pursued divers Cavaliers as they fled, from *Oxford* towards *Worcester*, and tooke 8 of them prisoners, which was about the midst of Septemr. 1642. Then some of his Excellencies Forces hearing at *Coventrie* and knowing the Cavaliers had taken *Killingworth Castle* within a miles of *Coventrie*, and there began to fortifie themselves, let upon them, had a great skirmish, slew many of them, and rescued the Castle from them, which ever since hath been, and is kept and fortified by some of the *Coventrie* soldiers for the King and Parliament, and it is a very considerable place both for the safety of *Coventrie* and *Warwicke*, it standing in the very midway betwixt the said City and Towne: And about the same time his Excellencie tooke occasion to write a serious letter unto the then Lord Major of *London*, which is here inserted, to the Readers view as followeth.

A Letter sent from his EXCELLENCY
Robert Earle of Essex, to the Lord Mayor of
LONDON.

My Lord and Gentlemen,



Received so great expressions of affec-
tion, both in the Countrey, and to my
selfe, from the Citizens of London, as my
heart was much comforted, and I am much
glad to see you, that shall be an advantage to the
Common-wealth; upon a true judgement of the condi-
tion of our affaires, and of that of the Enemy; I am confi-
dent that we may bring this businesse to a quick and hap-
py conclusion; God doth blesse us with so good successe
daily: and the other part by thir plundering and bur-
ning of Townes and houses, grow so odious that they
grow weaker, we stronger every where. Yet are we in
one great streight, and such one, as if it be not speedily
remedied, may dash all our hopes, and endanger that
peace and liberty which we so much labour for; our
treasure, which must maintain our Army, growes near an

end; and you well know our Army consists of such as can
not be kept one day together without pay: what ruine it
would bring upon us all if a disbanding should happen, I
leave to your judgements: My desire unto you is, That
you would supply us with a speedy loan of one hundred
thousand pounds, which I am confident would (with
Gods blessing) bring these unhappy distractions to an end
quickly: Your City hath hitherto had the honour, next
to God, to be the chiefest safety of the Kingdome and
Parliament, this will render you to all posterity the fi-
nisher of this great worke. If any thing of particular
love or respect to me may be any argument herein, I shall
take it for the greatest honour that hath befallen me, and
will oblige my selfe to acknowledge it by the utmost and
most faithfull endeavour of

Your faithfull friend

ESSEX

From the Rendezvous

at Northampton, 15.

Sept. 1642.

Thus much, gentle Reader, you have heard issuing
 from his Excellencies own Pen; whose actions
 since that time, have daily spoken and told his va-
 lour and wisdom, insomuch that I shall need to say little
 more thereof, witnesse *Keinton Field, Redding, Northampton,*
Cowenry, Warwick, Bedford, Newport, Ouburn, Oulney, and
 divers other places in *Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, Glouce-*
stershire, Berkshire, Bedfordshire, and Buckinghamshire. His Ex-
 cellencie often frequenting the Parliament House to consult
 in his most serious enterprises; his care of regulating and
 reducing his Army to good Commanders, Officers and well
 disciplined Souldiers, though it is a hard taske to a Generall
 and Commander in chiefe to doe; yet who knoweth not
 that will be acquainted with the truth, his Excellencie hath
 frequently done it? and therein he hath taken, as I may say,
 indefatigable labour, insomuch that we may verily hope and
 beleieve that Gods blessing goeth along with his Excellen-
 cies Valour and Wisdom: And let us not be unmindfull of
 giving God the glory and thanks, since August last, for the
 victorious achievements we have had at *Gloucester*, at *New-*
bury, and other places: And albeit the sad newes of raising
 our siege at *Newmarke* did much deject our hearts; yet how
 soone after did the Lord of Hosts, whose Cause our Parlia-
 ment Forces have in hand, make our hearts glad with Sir
William Waller and Sir *William Balfour*, their routing the
 Hoptonian forces, taking of *Winchester*, and other Townes
 thereabouts in the West:

Now because it is said, and their *Aulic* hath vapoured
 often of our losse of some noble Commanders; we doe inge-
 niouly confesse we lost the life of the valerous Lord *Saint-*
John at *Keinton Field* battell; and at *Litchfield* last yeare, wee
 lost the life of the thrice noble and religious Lord *Brooke*,

(6)
Mr. *Hampton*, and some others at other places; but no other Nobleman can I call to minde hath lost his life: Contrariwise, *Brichelm* *Stow*, *Stow* *we are*, the Earle of *Lincolne* their first Generall, the Earle of *Northampton*, the old Earle of *Derby*, the Earle of *Cambridge*, the Earle of *Sunderland*, Lord *Spencer*, the Lord Viscount *Paulet*, the Lord *D'Arbigny*, and the Lord *John* his brother, and the French Marquess, have all lost their lives in this rebellious quarrell against the Parliament, the great Representative Body of the Kingdome, since this unhappy and unnaturall War.

August 22. After His Majesty came to *Stoneley* Abbey, within three miles of the City of *Coventry*, and summoned it by an Herald, and had Propositions from the City, which he would not assent unto, he caused Ordnance to be planted against it: And about the midst of September Prince *Rupert* commonly called *Robert*, came before *Coventry*, (which was by this time well fortified) and being growne a great Captaine of the Cavaliers, made a shew of besieging the City and let flie some bullets from their Ordnance, some of which bullets lightning against the steeple walls of the said City recoyled back, and other some flying over the walls made some holes in some houses, but did not kill or hurt any person; and by the valour and wisdom of the Lord *Brooke*, Colonel *John Hampton*, (of pious memory), and Colonel *Godfrey*, with the assistance of the Citizens, divers of the Cavaliers being slain, and others taken prisoners, and Prince *Rupert* with the residue of them were sent away with (as we may say) shame and loss. Amongst those that then were taken prisoners was one Captaine *Johnson* an eminent Cavalier.

Come we now to his Excellencie, he in his owne person being advanced from *Northampton* into *Warwickshire*, and quartering at *Winton*, hard by an hill called *Edge hill*, beyond

yond **Warwick Towne**, about eight miles, which with
the **Castle** was before secured with a strong garrison, there
was a great battell fought betwixt His Majesties Forces and
his Excellencie, the true Relation whereof is so excellently
performed by a **reverend Divine**, and an eye-witnesse; in an in-
genuous Letter sent to the **Lord Mayor of London**, that I could
do no lesse, then insert the same here as followeth. This
memorable battell was fought the 23 of October, 1642.

A Letter sent from a worthy Divine, to
the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London
of Being a true Relation of the Battell fought betwixt
his Majesties Forces, and his Excellencies
to the Chevalry of the Castle the 23 of October 1642, at two o'clock
in the morning.

Yesterday being the Lord day, his
Excellency intending to march
from **Keinton**, a little Village in
Warwickshire, towards **Banbury**
to relieve it, unexpectedly an
Alarm came about eight a clock
in the morning, that the Enemy was advancing
with-

within two or three miles, which accordingly pro-
 ved so, and as pleased God to make my selfe the first
 Instrument of giving a certaine discovery of it, by
 the helpe of a prospective Glasse from the top
 of an hill: when the two Armies were drawne in-
 to Battallia, about two of the clocke in the after-
 noone, a very sore and fierce battell began, which
 continued about foure houres in mine owne fight
 and hearing, much bloud was shed, & a gallant spi-
 rit expresse by our Infantry, even to such a degree
 of valiantnesse, as may crowne every common
 Souldier with the honour of a Commander. But
 the left wing of our Horse being charged by the
 Kings right wing, was suddenly put to flight, so
 that the right wing in which your son was pla-
 ced, did the best service for the Chevalry or Ca-
 valry where your sonne is (or any of the rest of
 my Lords guard) I know not, I hope they are safe,
 because upon diligent enquiry, I yet heare no hurt of
 any of them. However, if you have conferred
 a sonne to so Noble a Service, I doubt not but you
 will endeavour to beare it cheerfully. If you should
 heare that he is either slaine or wounded. VVee
 have lost none of our Commanders (as we can yet
 understand) except Colonell Charles Essex, and Sir
 John Banister, who is either killed or taken: we
 have

have taken Prisoners from the Kings side, the Lord of *Linsay* Generall of the Field, with his son Colonell *Vavasor*, who was Commander of the Kings Guard and Standard, which likewise we have taken: As also Colonell *Lunsford*, who are now both at *Warwicke* Castle, we did beat the Enemy out of the Field, and gained foure peeces of Ordnance. This morning it is expected that three or foure fresh Regiments on our side, as namely Colonell *Hampdens*, Colonell *Granthams*, Colonell *Barckhams*, and the Lord *Rochfords* Regiments to joyne with the rest. The residue of our Army to fall on the remainder of the Kings Forces, hoping for as glorious successe as before; Colonell *Vavasor* assures us that the King himselfe for some time was in the Army, we heare no certainty yet concerning Prince *Robert*, some say he is flaine. A few of our Waggones were burned and plundered by the Enemy, who wheeled about into our Recre, but our Musqueteers played bravely upon them in the meane time, and recovered our Waggones againe, and fixe peeces Ordnance which we had lost, our Enemy had the winde more with them, but we had more of the hill, we had but twelve Regiments in the Field, about fifty Troops of Horse (I thinke) at the most and some two Regiments

ments of Dragoncers. His Excellencie maintained the fight most gallantly. And our Noble Lords, as the Lord *Wharton*, *Willowby* of *Parham*, *Brooke*, *Roberts*, &c. did as bravely. All this hath God enabled our Army to performe, though from *Wednesday* till this moment of my writing, the Common Souldiers have not come into a bed, but have lodged in the open Field in the wet and cold nights, and most of them scarce eat or drank any thing for 24 houres together, nay, I may say for 48, except fresh water where they could get it. Mr. *Asb* was marvellously preserved from the cruelty of foure Cavaliers which set upon him, one of them cut off his hat and raised his haire with his sword, but never touched his skin. God hath brought most of our Ministers this night to *Warwicke*, Mr. *Asb* amongst the rest, and Mr. *Marshall*, whose danger was no lesse. For my owne part, after I had discharged my duty as farre as I was enabled, by passing from Regiment to Regiment, and Troope to Troop to encourage them, at the latter end of the fight, not knowing what the issue of things might be, in the darksome Evening, while it was yet light, I rid to *Warwicke* among hundreds of drawne swords, and yet was saved from the least touch of a blood-thirsty hand. The Cavaliers
some

some of them pursuing our Horsemen, which as I said before, forsooke their ground in the left wing of the Army, and fled to *Warwicke*. Thus much I made bold to informe your Honour, that you may be able to speake confidently and stop the mouth of false rumours, you shall doe me a favour if you please to let my noble friend Sergeant Major *Skippon* read this letter, because it is newes proper for his element, I desire Mr. *Case* (next to my humble respect to your good Lady) may know that I love him and his. If you shall thinke it convenient to Print this Relation, perhaps it may be usefull, if done speedily, you need not doubt of the truth of any part of it.

And besides the victory here at *Keinton Field* by *Edgehill* on the Parliament side, done by his Excellencie, there were slaine of eminent men on the Kings side, the Earle of *Lincolne*, who was wounded and taken prisoner, and brought to *Warwicke* Castle, but soon dyed of his wounds: The Lord *D'Aubigny* (commonly called *Dawbeny*) brother to the Duke of *Richmond* and *Lennox*, Sir *Edmund Varney* Knight Marshall to his Majesty, and a little before at *Northingham* made his Standard bearer; of which three persons the letter doth not make mention: However, after this victory at *Keinton Field*, his Excellencie, as a Victor retreated and pitched himselfe with his considerable Army into *Warwicke*, and there he had the strongly fortified Towne and Castle

Castle for his better safety, during his abode there; where he was with the acclamations of all good people there triumphantly received and entertained.

And the more particular Relation of *Keinson* Field battell was Printed and published afterwards in divers bookes done by speciall licence and Authority of Parliament, undeniable to all reasonable men.

In *November* following, we must confesse that his Excellencie being blinded with a treachery of a three dayes Treachery, the Enemy taking advantage also of a mystie morning, did in a manner unawares set upon part of his Forces at *Brainceford*, commonly called *Branford* in *Middlesex* upon the River of *Tames*, and there they did, I say still, most treacherously kill and slay many of our unprovided men in a very barbarous, butcherly and immane manner; they also tooke some of our men prisoners, but not all, as *Naworth* most falsely reporteth; for the next day being the Lords day, the famous and charitable City of *London* sent almost 300 Carts loads of Victuals of all sorts, Barrells of Beere, and some Hogsheads of Wine, to relieve divers thousands of the remaining Army: And the Lord Generall being quartered neare *Brainceford*, returned deserved thanks to the City for their love in relieving his hungry and wearied Army: But the Cavaliers did miserably plunder the poore naked Towne of *Brainceford*. And, some say, his Majesty did view the many dead bodies there slaine of his Subjects with good contentment, &c. and soone after hee made his retreat to *Oxford*.

In *March* following, 1642. at *Hopton beach* in *Staffordshire*, *Sir John Gell* and *Sir William Atterton*, with some of his

his Excellencies Forces, set upon the Cavaliers under the command of the Earle of *Northampton*, a cruell commander amongst the Cavaliers; where they for the Parliament had a notable battell, with good successe, and losse of the Cavaliers side, and their Commander in chiefe, *Northampton*, was there slaine.

In *Aprill* following, Prince *Rupert* came to *Brumingham* in *Warwickshire*, where being but small Forces to resist his Cavaliers, he not only plundered and ranfacked the Towne, but at his going away, he caused unmanly a great part of the Towne to be set on fire and burned to the ground, which were almost 100 houses, yet albeit the Towne Forces were but an handfull in comparison of the Cavaliers: *William* Earle of *Denbigh* an eminent Cavalier was there shot and slaine within a mile of the Towne; as also an other eminent man, who was thought to be a *Stewart* was there slaine and buried in *Brumingham* Church, with such secrecie that it would not be known what he was.

At *Chinner* in *Oxfordshire*, how valiantly and victoriously his Excellencies Forces behaved themselves, appeareth by a letter sent by his Lordship to Mr. Speaker of the House of Commons, dated at *Thame*; which here followeth verbatim as it was sent.

C 3

A Letter

A

Letter sent from His **EXCELLENCY**
ROBERT EARLE of **ESSEX**, directed
 to the **SPEAKER** of the House of
COMMONS.

SIR,



Here being some of my Horse that had an
 Encounter with the Enemy yesterday be-
 ing Sunday; I thought fit to give the
 House an Account of the particulars of it
 knowing how apt many are to mis-report
 things to our disadvantage.

About two of the clocke on Sunday
 morning, the Enemy with about twelve
 hundred Horse, and a great body of Dragoones fell into a Towne
 called Porcham, where one Troope of Horse (being Colonell
 Morleyes) was Quartered of which they took the greatest part,
 and from thence went not farre to another Village called Chinn-
 ner, where they beat up some of the new Bedfordshire Dra-
 goons, and tooke some of them Prisoners, and three of their Co-
 lours,

hurs, and some of the Officers behaving themselves very well; and defending the houses where they were, they set fire on the Towne, these being our Quarters, the Alarm came where Major Gunter lay with three Troops (viz.) his owne, Captaine Sheffield, and Captaine Crosses, whom he presently drew out and marched towards the Enemy; Colonel Hampden being abroad with Sir Samuel Luke and onely one man, and seeing Major Gunter's Forces, they did goe along with them, Colonel Dulbeir the Quarter-master Generall did likewise come to them: With these they drew neare the Enemy, and finding them marching away, kept still upon the Reare for almost five miles. In this time there joyned with them Captaine Sanders Troop, and Captaine Buller, with fifty commanded men, which were sent to Chinner by Sir Philip Stapleton, who had the watch here that night at Thame, when he discovered the fire there, to know the occasion of it, he likewise sent one Troope of Dragons under the command of Captaine Dundaff, who came up to them. There were likewise some few of Colonel Melves Dragons that came to them; at length our men pressed them so neare, that being in a large pasture ground they drew up, and notwithstanding the inequality of the numbers, we having not above 300 Horse, our men charged them very gallantly, and slew divers of them; but while they were in the fight, the Enemy being so very strong, kept a Body of Horse for his reserve, and with that Body wheel'd about and charg'd our men in the Reare, so that being encompassed and overborne with multitude, they broke and fled, though it was not very farre: For when I heard that our men marched in the Reare of the Enemy, I sent to Sir Philip Stapleton, who presently marched toward them with his Regiment; and though he came somewhat short of the Skirmish, yet seeing our men Retreat in that disorder, he stopt them, caused them to draw into a Body with him, where they stood about an houre: Whereupon the Enemy marched away. In this Skirmish there were slaine forty
and

and five on both sides, whereof the greater part were theirs.

They carried off the bodies of divers persons of quality. On our side Major Gunter was killed, but some say he is prisoner, and so hurt; a man of much courage and fidelity, his bravery engaging him, and his small party too far: Colonell Hampden put himself in Captain Crosse his Troop, where he charged with much courage, and was unfortunately shot through the shoulder. Sir Samuel Luke thrice taken prisoner, and fortunately rescued: Captaine Crosse had his horse killed under him in the midst of the Enemy, and was mounted by one of his owne men, who quitted his owne horse to save his Captaine.

Captaine Buller was shot in the necke, who shewed very much resolution in this fight, taking one prisoner after he was shot. Monsieur Dulbier with Captaine Bosa and Captaine Ennis, did likewise carry themselves very well. We likewise lost two colours, viz. Major Gunter, and Captaine Shefields; no prisoners of quality were taken by the Enemy, but Captain Shefields brother. P. Rupert was there in person, and the Renagado Harry. We took prisoner one of the Earle of Berks sonnes, Captaine Gardener, the late Recorder son of London, and Captaine Smith, with some other of quality, and divers prisoners.

Sir, this is the true Relation of what passed in this business, I rest,

Your assured Friend

ESSEX.

Thame 19 June,


1643.

Also

Also a little before the said time His Excellencie wrote a Letter of gratitude to the Gentlemen Freeholders and well-affected people in the County of *Essex*, wherein because his Noblenesse is therein seen, I have also inserted, as followeth.



A
Letter sent from His EXCELLENCY
the EARLE of *Essex*, to the Gentlemen,
Freeholders, and well-affected people
in the County of *Essex*.

earing of your readinesse to assist in this great Cause with your persons and purses, for the defence of Religion and Liberty, and what ever is deare unto us, and of your willingness to rise generally, and to joyne with other Counties, to deliver your selves from that slavery and misery that our Enemies would bring upon us: I doe with much joy receive your resolutions, and count it a speciall mercy of God, that makes his people sensible of their dangers, and willing to hazard their lives for him, and do judge it the most hopefull means

of concluding these unhappy distractions of the Kingdome. Therefore I desire you to assure your selves of all assistance from me that the Army can afford, and my earnest desire is to helpe you in it. And I desire such may appeare in this cause as have most interest in it; such of whose constancy and courage we may be assured, men of Religious lives and affections fittest to beare Armes for truth of Religion, Men of estates to defend those estates that the Enemy seeks to devoure: The employment is not too meane for the best men, and then we shall hope for successe when such put their hands to the worke; for assure your selves, the loosnesse and inconstancie of the Souldiers, amongst others is one cause of the continuance of the Warre: I desire you to provide your selves as well as you can with Armes and necessaries, and to bring six weeks pay in your purses, considering that the march is long, and but a moneth of that may be spent in service: when that time is expired, we hope you may returne home with peace: if we shall entreat your further helpe, wee shall provide for you as well as God will enable us. Chuse Commanders your selves, Colonells and Captaines, when we shall heare their names, we shall send them Commissions, and when you shall come neare us, wee shall send some able and experienced Commanders from our Army to assist you. Doubt not of your Country in your absence, we shall

take a course for the securing and quieting of the Malignants; your safety is in being in Armes, it will bee your happinesse to fight with your enemies at distance, and so keep them from spoiling that as yet peaceable & flourishing County. If God stirre the hearts of people to appeare generally, and to prosper our endeavours, we hope the successe will be happy and comfortable.

Your assured Friend,

ESSEX.

Stoken Church, 9.

June, 1643.

NOW, because some mouthes have been more open than they should, concerning his Excellencies lying so long before Redding before he tooke it, let it be granted, that he might have taken it long before he did; but hee must then have stormed and spoyled the Towne, and shed abundance of innocent blood of women and children; of all which he was tender, and like a right Noble Generall, he intending rather to starve the Enemy then storme the Towne, waited the time to cut off all reliefe to come to the Enemy in the Town, which was at length surrendred unto His Excellencie upon Articles and composition, with the losse of little or no blood at all, but what happened afterwards by mortality of some

infectious discale and nastinesse that the Cavaliers had there left behinde them; whereof abundance of His Excellencies Souldiers dyed at *Thame* and thereabouts, and therefore that Towne of *Redding* was not held so considerable to keep, which made the Enemy the easier to obtaine it againe.

In *September* 1643. His Excellencie with a very considerable Army, and being assisted by the *London* Trained Band and Auxillaries came to raise the fierce siege at *Gloucester*, which in a short time he successively and victoriously did raise, relieved the City, and sent the Cavalier besiegers packing, who went towards *Newbery*, which Towne indeed they rooke, but His Excellencie pursued and chased them close at the heeles, slew many of them at *Auburn* Chase, and at length gave them battell within a mile of *Newbery*, and there slew very many, and tooke many prisoners: This fight was the 20 of *September*, upon a hill neare *Newbery* and *Enburne* Heath; and amongst those that were slaine on the Kings party of eminent men, were the French Marquess *de la Vienville*, *Dormer* Earle of *Carnarvon*, *Spencer* Earle of *Sunderland*, *Carey* Lord Viscount *Faulkland*: The Oxonian *Aulicus* giveth *Carnarvon* the attribute of *Incomparable*, indeed he was known for an incomparable swearer, and deviser of execrable oaths, nor to be named: *Sunderland* had little in him, but lately came to have the title of an Earle dome conferred on him: For *Faulkland*, he was a learned and hopefull Gentleman, and pity it was that he ever turned to be a Cavalier, and to lose his life in so bad a cause against the Parliament, the true Protestant Religion, the Lawes of the Land, and Liberty of the Subject, *cetera quis nescit?*

It remaines that I should say somewhat of the victorious successe that our Lord Generall hath had by that most valiant Commander Sir *William Waller* (subordinate to His Excellencie) in the Westerne parts of *Hampshire* and *Wiltshire*, and

and the taking of *Winchester*, and other Towns in those parts. It is also knowne to the world the victorious and happy successes that the Parliament Forces have had in taking of *Milford Haven* and divers other places in *Pembrokeshire*, and others at *Nawpwich*, & other places in *Cheshire*, *Manchester*, and other places in *Lancashire*, done and obtained by Sir *William Brereton* & Sir *John Gell*. And who is also ignorant of the happy successe that God hath lately given to the Parliament Forces at *Selby* in *Yorkshire* under the command of the noble and valiant Lord *Fairfax*, and Sir *Thomas Fairfax* his generous son: For all which our Parliament victories, who knoweth not that of late on Tuesday called Easter Tuesday, by command of the higher Powers in Parliament, it was ordained, and indeed made a Holyday, and set apart for thanksgiving to Almighty God for His mercies in the late recited successes: And in all which His Excellencie next unto God, whose Cause we have in hand, is deservedly crowned with Honour:

Sit tota Britannia testis.

King's Affection Heros.

And all the premises considered, I cannot but wonder at the upparallel'd falsity & impudencie of *G. North* the Oxonian Almanack-maker, who in his Almanack for this present year 1644, in his brief Chronologic of the most remarkable occurrences since the beginning of this Rebellion (as he, forsooth, is pleased to tearme this our lawfull defensive War for the King and Parliament) to invert, pervert and falsifie His Excellencies victorie for the Parliament at *Keinton Field* and elsewhere; which his falsities by the premises are confuted; and I could more fully and particularly confute all his false glozing and parasiticall Chronologic, but that I find it is already done by Mr. *John Baker*, as indeed it was, and is most properly belonging unto him to do.



*A true and briefe Chronologie of what
successfull things have been done since His Excel-
lencie entered into action, Lord Generall for the
Parliament Forces, upon the King His begin-
ning to declare His Cavalier War a-
gainst the Parliament.*



NExt after *Kingston upon Hull* resisted His Ma-
jesties hostile entrance: The City of *Co-
ventry* in *Warwickshire*, an eminent and very
considerable place, in the very centre or
midst of *England*, stood out and denied His
Majesties entrance with His Cavaliers, *Aug-
ust 22. 1642.* and the City was out of hand better fortified,
and His Excellencie sent Ordnance and Ammunition into it.
About the same time the Towne of *Northampton* was forti-
fied. *Warwicke* Towne and the Castle (the seat of the Lord
Brook) did the same, about the same time.

His Excellencies victory at *Rinton* battell, *October 22. 1642.*
Winster, and the strong considerable Castle, fortified by
His Excellencie with a garrison of *London* Souldiers, about
the beginning of the year, 1643.

Reading surrendered to His Excellencie 27 *April, 1643.*

Cirencester commonly called *Cicester*, surprised by His
Excellencies Forces 16 *September 1643.*

Glocester siege raised and the City relieved, 8 *Sept. 1643.*

The Enemy pursued by His Excellencie, chased and
beaten at *Amberne Chase*, 18 *Septem. 1643.*

His

His Excellencie still pursued the Enemy, and gave them battell with victorious successe near *Newbery*, 20. Sept. 1643.

Newport Pagnell, and other places in *Hartfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Bedfordshire* and *Northamptonshire* taken in, and held by His Excellencie in *November* and *December*, 1643.

Sir *William Wallers* victorious successe, routing the Enemy neare *Winchester*, and his taking in of *Winchester*, *Andover*, and other Townes in *Hampshire*, in *March* 1643. 1644. and the City of *Salisbury* rescued and surprised soone after.

Selby in *Yorkeshire* taken by the victorious hand of the Lord *Fairfax* and Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, in *April* 1644. &c.

To the READER.

THus ends the first part of this Apologie for His Excellencie, and his Actions untill May last, when as on the 14 day of the same Moneth His Excellencie went out of London. The second part of His Excellencies expeditions since that time, you may expect very suddenly, vale.

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FINIS.